



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Tax law of the state of New York, being l. 1909, chapter 62, entitled "An act in relation to taxation, constituting chapter sixty of the consolidated laws" with all amendments to the end of the legislative session of 1917. (New York: Baker, Voorhis; Albany: Bender & Co. 1917. Pp. 281. \$2.)

Text and summary of the federal income, war income, excess profits, capital stock, estate and war estate, tax laws. (New York Trust Co. 1917. Pp. 137.)

The war revenue law of 1917. Exposition of the law and text of the law. Second edition. War legislation series, no. 1. (Washington: Federal Trade Information Service. 1918. Pp. 87.)

The war tax law; approved October 3, 1917. (New York: Guaranty Trust Co. 1917. Pp. 132.)

Population and Migration

The Case for Birth Control. A Supplementary Brief and Statement of the Facts. By MARGARET H. SANGER. (New York: Margaret H. Sanger, 104 Fifth Ave. 1917. Pp. 251.)

This collection of statistical material and opinion—chiefly medical—is designed to do for birth control what the Brandeis-Consumers' League briefs did for the eight-hour day and minimum wage legislation.

Some fault might be found with the arrangement of the material, the failure to provide an index or a bibliographical list of authorities, and the indifferent proof-reading. The academic Malthusian may also be tempted to adverse criticism of the absence of any material bearing on the larger economic aspects of the problem. Such criticism, however, would be unfair and entirely out of place, because the book—as indeed Mrs. Sanger's whole propaganda—is not designed to attack any long-range problem of population in relation to natural resources or to international rivalries, but to help in the immediate and pressing task of rationalizing public sentiment and informing the judiciary with regard to the real issues and facts involved in the law's edict concerning the giving of information on contraceptive methods.

And it must be said that even the most puritanical exponent of the ignorant, prurient idealism of our "black walnut" period would find in this volume that which might give his conscience a beneficial shock. He could hardly brush aside the weight of medical fact and opinion here marshalled, nor the well presented statistics of birth, death, and infant mortality rates, showing the remarkable and sinister correlation between high birth rate and

high infant mortality. One especially interesting fact brought out is that the number of deaths of women 15 to 44 years of age from puerperal septicemia, etc. (9,876 in 1913), is second only to the number resulting from tuberculosis (26,265). In all the literature of population, there is a curiously obtuse failure to give consideration to the vital costs of large populations and high fertility rates. This may be attributed to the fact that it has been chiefly economists, and among them chiefly those strongly under the influence of classical materialism, who have studied population problems seriously. A second explanation lies in the fact that most of the writers have been men, upon whose sex the vital costs do not fall heavily. Certainly social science and ethics, as well as law and social politics, have lost greatly from the fact that women have so long been discouraged—or rather not encouraged to enter a field of study which concerns them in so fundamental a manner.

The book contains chapters on the origin and practice of birth control in foreign countries, the birth rate, infant mortality, maternal mortality and diseases of pregnancy, harmful methods of control, prostitution and venereal disease, other transmissible diseases, and pauperism. The chapter on infant mortality is a transcription, almost entire, of Emma Duke's report for the Children's Bureau on infant mortality in Johnstown, but unfortunately the part of the report which should be most convincing of the ethics and necessity of rational birth control—the pathetic record of individual cases among the working class women of Johnstown—is omitted.

As an aid in the magnificent publicity Mrs. Sanger has given to the medieval quality of certain sections in our penal and moral code, this compilation is a distinct contribution, and the economist or sociologist who is not merely an academic historian may well add it to his working library. Public and college libraries will probably put it in the "limbo."

A. B. WOLFE.

University of Texas.

The Declining Birth-Rate, Its Causes and Effects. Being the Report and the Chief Evidence Taken by the National Council of Public Morals—for the Promotion of Race Regeneration—Spiritual, Moral and Physical. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1916. Pp. xiv, 450.)

By just what logic or authority a body of men and women,